A REMARKABLE STENOPODA FROM JAMAICA (HEMIPTERA: REDUVIIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A new species *Stenopoda* **spinimarginata** is described from Jamaica. The genus is expanded in order to include this species and S. *spinulosa* Giacchi because contrary to the others in the genus they have the first antennal segment shorter than the length of the head. The former has 4 pairs of setigerous spines ventrally on the head before the eyes and the apical angle of the connexival segments produced laterad, characters not found in other species of the genus.

The genus *Stenopoda* was redescribed and redefined by Giacchi (1969). A specimen sent to me for identification by Dr. T. H. Farr, from the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, proved to be a species that makes necessary the expansion of this genus. The first antennal segment is slightly shorter than the length of the head instead of being equal or longer and has a group of four pairs of setigerous spines ventrally before the eyes instead of not having such spines. These characters have been used to separate and key out *Stenopoda* from allied genera. Also contrary to all other species in the genus the connexival segments are produced laterally instead of having the margins subparallel. Although the structure of the connexival margin can be of generic importance in the Reduviidae, in cases like *Heza* and *Zelus* it varies from unspined to longspined. Therefore, in *Stenopoda* these lateral projections should be considered as of specific value and the length of the antennal segments can not be used to separate it from allied genera. These points are further discussed in the comparative notes that follow the description of the new species.

The drawings of the internal genitalia were made by Dr. Pedro Wygodzinsky, of the American Museum of Natural History, who also corroborated the generic position of the specimen. In the measurements that follow 12.5 micrometer units are equivalent to 1 mm.

Stenopoda spinimarginata Maldonado Capriles, new species

Male (fig. 8, 9): Overall color brown; forefemur with 3 light-brown inconspicuous annuli, 1 basal, 1 before and another after midlength; midfemur with a basal and a post-midlength light-brown inconspicuous annulus. Antenna brown, slightly lighter than head; with yellow-brown as follows: Basal ⅓ or 2nd segment, apical ½ of 3rd, and 4th. Forewing slightly lighter than pronotum; clavus dark brown; corium with yellowish as follows: Veins, area between Sc and R, and costal margin to about level of apex of scutellum, disk of cells of membrane,

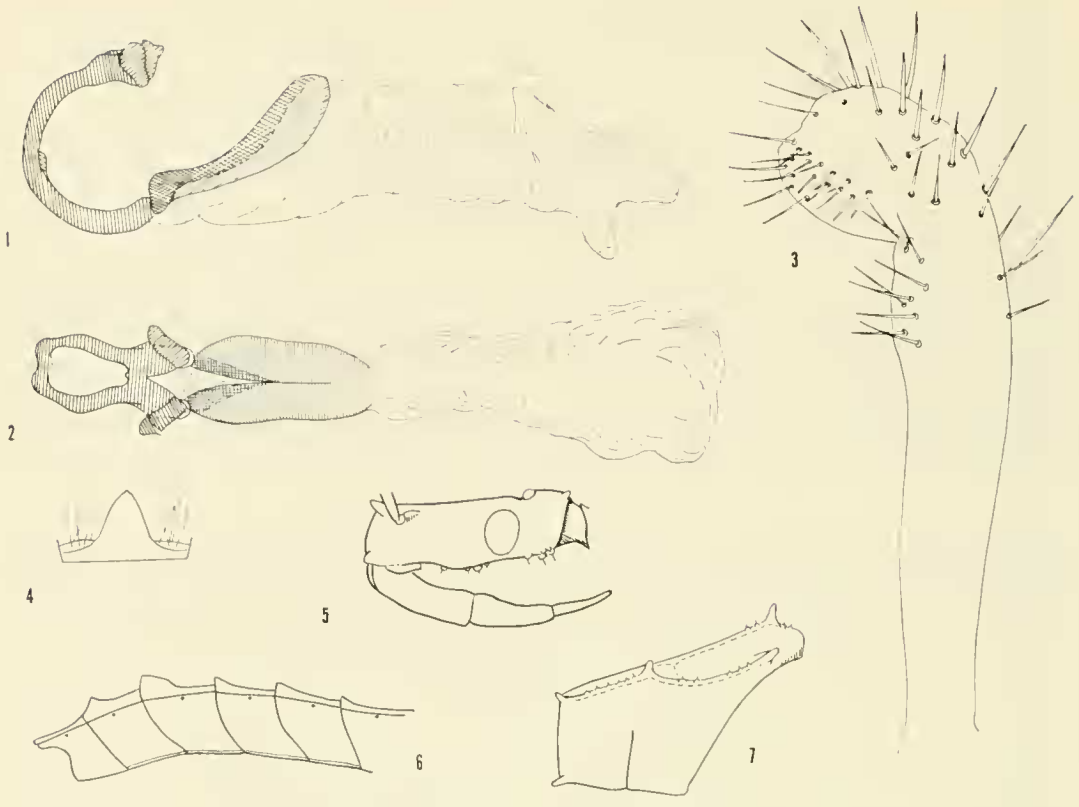

Fig. 1–7. *Stenopoda spinimarginata*, male holotype. 1, aedeagus, lateral. 2, aedeagus, dorsal. 3, clasper, dorsal. 4, spine of margin of hypopygium. 5, head, lateral. 6, abdomen, without genital capsule, lateral. 7, pronotum, lateral.

and most of membrane apically outside of cells. Abdominal sterna dark brown; sterna 2–4 yellowish on each side of median keel.

Head: Length 24, across eyes 15, interocular space 8, from antennal base to anterior margin of eye 9, from posterior margin of eye to base of head 4. Antennal segments: 21:34:10:9. Beak: 13:10:8, as in fig. 5. Head ventrally in front of eyes with 4 pairs of setigerous spines. Postocular margins of head nearly parallel sided, abruptly contracted before collum. Pronotum (fig. 7): Length 28, width to apex of humeral spines 38; lateral margin of anterior lobe with peglike elevation before constriction; humeral angle produced as sharp spine; disk of anterior lobe without pattern of carinae, posteriorly with slightly elevated carina each side of median line that extends as well defined carina into posterior lobe and ends as well elevated tubercle before posterior margin of pronotum; these carinae without setigerous spines except before spine; lateral margin of pronotum with globose setigerous spines. With simple setigerous spines ventrolaterally behind eyes and on legs. Shape of legs (fig. 8) and pilosity typical of genus; spongy fossa of protibia ¼ length of tibia; posterior femur slightly surpassing apex of abdomen. First 3 connexival segments with posterior angle angularly produced (fig. 6), 4th ampliate, 5th produced laterad as small triangle; posterior margin straight. Abdominal sterna keeled. Length 24 mm.

Genitalia as in fig. 1–4.

Fig. 8–9. *Stenopoda spinimarginata,* male holotype. 8, habitus. 9, head and thorax.

Holotype: ♂, from JAMAICA, Portland, Haward Gap, 31 Aug 1959, T. H. Farr collector; in the collection of the USNMNH, Cat. No. 73541.

According to Giacchi the species of *Stenopoda* can be separated into two groups, those having on the pronotum hemispherical spines with a short hair and those with conical spines with a long hair. *Stenopoda spinimarginata* falls in the first group. The relatively short first antennal segment, the shape of the connexival margin, the peg-like tubercle on lateral margin of anterior lobe, the genitalia, the coloration, and the presence of 4 pairs of setigerous spines ventrally on the head before the eyes distinguish it from all other species. The produced connexival segments give this species somewhat the appearance of an *Ocrioessa.* Both *Ocrioessa* and *Apronius*, in the same

couplet in Barber's (1929) key, have groups of setigerous spines ventrally on the head but before and after the eyes. Besides, these two genera have the anterior coxae spined while these are unspined in *Stenopoda*. *Stenopoda spinimarginata* and *S. spinulosa* Giacchi have the first antennal segment shorter than the length of the head. Therefore, the definition of the genus, as detailed by Barber (1929) and Giacchi (1969), has to be modified thus: First antennal segment usually as long or longer than length of head; abdominal margins converging to apex and segments usually not produced, seldom with apical angle of connexival segments produced laterad; sometimes with 2 pairs of setigerous spines ventrally on the head before eyes.

The two above mentioned species run to couplet 15 in Barber's (1929) key to the genera of *Stenopodainae*. However, because of the described antennal characters couplets 15 and 16 should be modified as follows:

15. Anterior femora strongly incrassate; 1st segment of rostrum somewhat shorter than 2nd and nearly equal to 3rd; expanded connexival margin entire ..... *Podormus* Stål
— Anterior femora lightly incrassate; 1st segment of rostrum much longer than 3rd and somewhat longer than 2nd; connexival margin entire or produced 16
16. Segments of connexival margin expanded into dentiform acute lobes; head, pronotum, and legs with large conspicuous setigerous spines giving insect spiny appearance ..... *Nitornus* Stål
— Segments of connexival margin straight or occasionally expanded only at apical angle; setigerous spines small 17
17. Anterior tibia with elongate spongy fossa at apex; postocular margins of head nearly parallel sided, abruptly contracted before collum; disk of anterior lobe and margins of pronotum not tuberculate ..... *Stenopoda* Laporte
— Anterior tibia devoid of spongy fossa at apex; postocular margins not parallel sided, gently converging behind eyes to collum; disk of anterior lobe and lateral margins of pronotum tuberculate ..... *Stenopodessa* Barber

References

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